Roman

Religion

The Roman attitude → other religions was: l of tolerance. "They generally avoided trying to impose Roman religion on the people they conquered."

Cities

Rome " Italy "

Location

The geographical advantages of Italy & Rome:
- Protected BY the Alps ↓ the north.
- Close → good quality agricultural lā ↓ Sicily.
- Perfectly located → reach all round the Mediterranean.

Foundation

The legendary founder of Rome: Romulus

He survived abandonment @ birth BY:
- suckling from a she-wolf.
- then a shepherd found him.

The traditional date OF THE founding of Rome is: 753 BCE.

It probably false: Archaeological evidence shows that there were people living ON the site much earlier.

People

Different peoples influenced the development of Rome:
- The Greeks, from their colonies ↓ Southern Italy, Sicily → Hellenistic culture → Religion, Culture.
- The Etruscans, from the north → Etruscan culture → Culture, Technology.

The main social division in Roman society was between: the Patricians (the wealthy) & the Plebeians (the poor).

The main institutions in Rome & their functions were:
- The Centuriate Assembly – Each Century (army unit l00 men) voted together ON law related issues.
- The Tribal Assembly – Organized ļ geographical districts OF THE city. Any citizen could vote ON domestic issues.
- The Senate – Council OF THE Patricians that discussed all the important issues facing the city.

Definition:
'Patron' means 'defender' OR 'protectOR'
& 'client' means 'dependant'.
Patronage:
The patron would help his clients financially
The client would serve the patron ↓ whatever way he needed.
The effect of patronage on Roman democracy meant that the Republic was often controlled BY the wealthiest at the very top of a pyramid of patrons.

The state OF THE paterfamilias: (the head OF THE household) had legal power over everyone & everything in it.

The status of Roman women:
legally controlled BY their paterfamilias OR BY their husband after marriage.
Some became powerful through influencing Husband & son

The economic benefits OF THE empire were: that merchants could trade anywhere ↓ the empire & use Roman currency. The improved roads made travelling easier.

Government System

Rome's early form of government: was a Kingdom (ruled BY Kings).

It changed → a republic ↓ the late: 6th Century BCE.

Science

Technology

The technological advances introduced BY the Romans were:
- The invention of concrete.
- Improved the 'arch' & used it → build the 1st stone bridges.
- Built 'sewers' & 'aqueducts' which enabled more reliable water supplies.
- Invented central heating.

Culture

People began → adopt aspects of Roman culture like:
Watching gladiators' fights
Wearing togas
Having mosaics in their houses.

Language

Latin language:
The Latin language spread through the empire COZ it was the language of government & law.
Its effects are still seen today ↓ countries like: France, Spain, Romania, Portugal & Italy where Latin based languages are spoken.
Latin was least important in: Greece & the Asian & African parts OF THE Empire.

History

Expansion

The Roman state expansion ↓ the 2.5 centuries after the beginning OF THE Republic: Expanded from ruling an area of about 800km sq → controlling nearly the entire Italian peninsula 250 years later in 509 BCE.

3 factors that contributed to the Roman expansion are:
- The need for security
- → feed the growing city's population
- War & conquest was a source of glory & a road → political power ↓ Rome itself for the patricians.

The rebellion OF THE Latin league in 340 BCE was significant COZ: Rome defeated the other Latin states.
they were given the rights of Roman citizens, except the vote
as their land was absorbed ļ, an enlarged & more powerful Roman state.

The Romans supplemented the policy of integration during the conquest of Italy BY: establishing colonies throughout Italy in dangerous areas where only Romans & loyal Latins were allowed → settle. They helped the Roman Army.

A 'Pyrrhic victory' means: an apparent victory that turns out to be a defeat as the winner suffers such great loss.

The cause of war between Rome & Carthage: The cause OF THE war between Roman & Carthage was the island of Sicily. "Each thought that if the other controlled it, they would be a powerful threat".

The 1st Punic war: took place ↓ Sicily. The Roman & Carthaginian armies 1st met in 264 BCE. 20 years later the Carthaginians were defeated.

Hannibal

Hannibal: was a Carthaginian General.
He surprised the Romans during the 2nd Punic War: when he launched an attack ON Italy from the North.

The Romans defeated Hannibal's invasion by:
- Not attacking him in open battle & burning crops & farms → stop the Carthaginians getting food.
- Attacking Carthaginian lands in Spain → isolate Hannibal & stop him getting reinforcements.
- Hannibal returned → Carthage but was defeated at Zama ↓ 202 BCE.

Carthage was destroyed ↓ 146 BCE.

Floating Topic

The extent of Roman power BY 44 BCE is: Rome controlled the entire Mediterranean coast except ↓ the north west of Africa & ↓ Egypt.

3 reasons for Roman military success:
- Large numbers of soldiers
- Motivation
- Roman tactics & technology e.g. attacked ↓ smaller groups, javelins, & pontoon bridge.

The growth of Roman power help destabilize the state COZ:
- The political system OF THE republic did not seem practical for dealing with the challenges OF THE new situation.
- The political balance between the patricians & the plebeians was undermined.

The significance OF THE murder of Tiberius Gracchus ↓ 133 BCE: The murder of Tiberius Gracchus ↓ 133 BCE was significant COZ this was the 1st time the guaranteed safety OF THE tribunes had been ignored, an indication OF THE seriousness of Rome's problems.

The 3 Roman Generals who made up the Triumvirate:
Julius Caesar
Pompey
Crassus.

Caesar's crossing OF THE Rubicon River was significant COZ: he broke the law that no governor should lead his army outside the province he ruled.

Caesar was assassinated after he won the civil war COZ: the senators feared that Caesar wanted to make himself king & end the republic altogether.

After the assassination of Caesar: Rome went back ļ, Civil War for 13 years.

Octavian resolved the conflicts OF THE civil war BY: restoring the republic. He refused the title of dictator & instead called himself 'first citizen'.

the important reforms made BY Augustus (Octavian):
- divided provinces OF THE empire ļ, 2 categories. The frontier provinces, where the largest armies were needed for defense, & fertile Egypt was kept under his direct control.
- reduced the size of army, reducing the number of legions from over 60 → 28, OR around 140,000 men.
- purged the Senate of members who supported the Republic or who had contributed → instability during the civil wars.
- created a special regiment OF THE army called the Praetorian Guard that always stayed ↓ Rome to protect the emperor.
- created a new civil service → run the empire more efficiently & supervise, for example, the grain supplies, the water supplies, & the building of roads.

Titus & Domitian became unpopular COZ: "they imprisoned people without reason confiscated the land of people they disliked and ignored the Senate wherever possible, thus undermining the careful balance created under Augustus".

The achievements of Trajan & Hadrian & when they ruled:
Trajan ruled 98-117 CE. He was the 1st emperor from outside Italy (Spain). He extended the borders OF THE Empire → their greatest extent.
Hadrian's (117-138 CE) achievement was → secure the borders OF THE empire BY building permanent fortifications along them.

Pax Romana: 'the Roman Peace'.

The problems faced BY Hadrian's successors were: attacks from the Germanic tribes.

Septimius Severus' rule was significant COZ: it showed that Italy had become only part OF THE empire & was no longer the dominant region.

Military reform → defend the empire created problems COZ: Septimius Severus had → raise taxes, & maintaining the army was also expensive.

Diocletian: from 284-305 CE.
He restored stability to the empire COZ: he introduced a system known as 'tetrachy', meaning 'rule of four'.

The weaknesses of Diocletian's reforms were: taxes needed → be raised & the senate was abandoned.

Constantine: ruled from 306-377 CE.
He increased the divisions between the eastern & western parts OF THE empire BY: creating a 2nd capital → act as a center for imperial rule in the East.

Constantine's policy towards the Germanic tribes threatening the empire from Eastern Europe: was → recruit them ļ, the army → reduce the danger.

The Visigoths want → settle within the empire COZ: They were afraid of being attacked BY the Huns.
They rebelled ↓ 378 CE COZ: They hey were treated badly BY the local imperial officials.

The Visigoths attacked Rome ↓ 410 CE COZ: they were not content with their new status & demanded better lands and conditions from the government.

The traditional date given for the end OF THE Roman Empire is: 476 CE
COZ it is when Romulus, the last Roman Emperor ↓ the west, was defeated.

Life changed ↓ Western Europe after 476 CE COZ:
The Empire was over.
It stayed the same COZ: Roman style Law & Latin was still used. Culture & systems of government remained the same.

The name given → the Eastern Roman Empire after the fall of Rome: Byzantine Empire.

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